

PETAINE URGES U. S. FORCE BE SENT AT ONCE

New French Military Head Issues Appeal for American Aid BACKS SELECTION PLAN Volunteers, However, Sent Immediately Would Tell in Battle Line

PARIS, May 16.—A plea for the United States to send an army to France immediately was made today by General Pétain, who yesterday became Commander-in-Chief of all the French armies in the field.

"What is imperative now is men," said General Pétain. "What France needs most of all is men—infantry. We fully believe that of all the nations the United States can do most in the least time. What we look to America for is quick action in order to relieve the nations which have already suffered so much. We look to America also to see big things done."

General Pétain dwelt especially upon the need for officers and urged that an American army be sent to the fighting front within three months, if possible.

"It seems to be the intention of the United States Government to create a powerful army. To do this conception must become a reality."

"There must be raised, equipped, armed, instructed, a vast number of recruits sufficient to form a great number of divisions, superior and sufficient to replace the American troops, and staffs and other indispensable services organized. It is well known America is capable of this Herculean effort, but it must also be remembered that once these great armies are transported to France, they must again go through a period of training before they can be sent into battle or even hold a quiet portion of the front."

"Witness the experience of the English when the divisions of Kitchener arrived. The British staff sent them to the battle front by battalion, then by brigade. In only one or two instances were masses allowed to move and then the result was very poor and the losses tremendous.

"Think also of the immense amount of organization necessary before your men can even embark. The service of food and distribution, artillery and other services of numerous callings, workshops to repair and guns to replace, the engineers with their materials for roads, bridges, railways, telegraph, water and light installation; the aviation service with its machines, its batteries, its workshops; the medical service, not to speak of the transport service by horse and motor. All these difficulties present themselves not only to one, but to every division. Imagine the delay necessary before such difficulties can be overcome and, above all, before they can operate under the conditions necessary. True, all this will be realized later. It must be."

"We also look to America to create organizations capable of developing and utilizing the immense resources of your country and, above all, to send volunteers immediately."

"These volunteers would at first be organized with French units, but still respecting the autonomy of America. It is understood that it is a moral necessity that they fight under their own flag, but there is also necessity for a period of instruction or training when quicker and better results could be obtained by the above method. Therefore, in order as soon as possible to get them in line it is imperative to charge the French with their training by incorporating them immediately into the French Army itself so they in turn can train your troops arriving later and be ready to take the place of officers and petty officers."

Governor Denies War Fund Clash

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Opposed to any unnecessary or extravagant use of the State's money for any purpose. I regard the \$2,000,000 to be disbursed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, as Governor, an chairman, as a sacred trust.

"I believe that not a single penny of the money should be expended unless it is found absolutely necessary to do so. Just now I can see no emergency which would justify it. I would rather that the money be held in reserve until such time as an emergency does arise. I believe in holding it until the use of any part of it becomes necessary."

"It is for the members of the commission to decide how and when the money is to be expended and whether any part of it should be placed at the disposal of the Public Safety Committee. The members of the committee are but agents of the commission, which consists of State officials, sworn to do their duty by the people of Pennsylvania."

The members of the committee are as representative a body of men as can be found anywhere and they have nobly and unselfishly assumed patriotic but difficult tasks at a great personal sacrifice of their time and interest. There is no truth whatever that any friction has arisen between these men and any members of the commission, so far as I know.

SNYDER AND OTHERS AFFABLE
"The story that has been circulated that there has been friction among the members of the commission, that there is likely to be between any of them and any members of the Public Safety Committee, is untrue and unwarranted. I am sure."

"There could not have been a more harmonious meeting than we had yesterday. Why, it was Auditor General Snyder, who has been described as antagonistic to me, who suggested that my own secretary, William H. Ball, look after the correspondence of the commission, as he was accustomed to take care of my own mail. Mr. Snyder and all the others were most affable and when they left me I felt pleased that our first meeting should have gone off so smoothly."

"One of the things we agreed upon was to meet at noon tomorrow. We also discussed inviting a subcommittee of the executive committee of the Public Safety Committee to meet us as soon as possible, so that we might confer and decide upon the needs of the latter. We were able to arrange today for the conference to take place at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning."

"While I do not know who will represent the Public Safety Committee I have been given to understand that Mr. Stotesbury, Mr. Pepper and W. W. Atterbury, vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will meet the members of the commission in my office tomorrow."

the best possible results in taking a census of the industries of the State and soon on. "In conclusion, I merely wish to dispel the idea that there is to be any wasteful or extravagant use of the \$2,000,000 which has been placed at our disposal for war purposes. We agreed upon that as well as the use of the machinery of the State Government at yesterday's meeting, and I do not anticipate the slightest hitch in our plans, or the slightest misunderstanding, among us."

"We are confronted with a great as well as a patriotic task, and we owe it to our country as well as to our State to do everything in our power to carry out these purposes for which we were created members of the commission."

Mr. Stotesbury was not in his office when the dispatch from Harrisburg was received this afternoon. His secretary did not know what action Mr. Stotesbury or Drexel & Co. would take.

George Wharton Pepper, chairman of the State Public Safety board, could not be reached.

Junkers Laud, 'Reds' Rap Hollweg Speech

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Socialists, expressed the fear that the chances of a separate peace with Russia had been retarded by the attitude of the Chancellor, despite his veiled overture.

In fact, so keen was the disappointment of the radical Socialists that a demonstration was planned for tonight to protest against the speech. That the Government was anxious over the situation was shown by the extra military precautions that were taken.

"The Chancellor's speech was extremely vigorous, and it was evident that he, as well as the Kaiser and the high command of the German armies, looks at the military situation on all fronts in a favorable light."

As the Chancellor spoke he wore the uniform of a staff officer, and his face showed a deep red tinge, as though he had been spending much time in the open. His voice was harsh with suppressed emotion as he repeatedly shook a warning finger at the two groups that had been attacking him—the radical Socialists and the radical Conservatives.

It is felt that all talk of peace and war in the Reichstag has been quieted for a long time, perhaps until the autumn. At the same time it is believed that the political situation of the Reichstag has been strengthened despite the renewal of attacks against him by certain newspapers today.

CHANCELLOR'S ATTITUDE
"The attitude of the ruling group in Germany, as expressed by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, is this:

"Despite the growing number of her enemies, Germany can fight on indefinitely, encouraged by the situation in Russia and the fact that the Allies are paying for gains on the western front with enormous loss of life. The part of the German situation which is playing in the war is given little consideration at this time, although it may cause anxiety later. The expression of war aims would have been interpreted in the Allied countries probably as a sign of weakness on the part of Germany. Consequently, Germany is silent. Good results are being attained from the ruthless submarine warfare, as attested by the expressions of anxiety in the British press."

A significant feature of the Reichstag session was the introduction into its remarks by Philipp Scheidemann, the Social Democratic leader, and Georg Ledebour, the independent Socialist, of references to a possible revolution in Germany. Herr Scheidemann intimated that if the British and French renounced the idea of annexation, and Germany insisted on annexing territory, there would be a revolution.

"These interpellations demand from me a definite statement on the question of our war aims," said the Chancellor. "To make such a statement at the present moment would not serve the country's interests. I must, therefore, decline to make it."

"Since the winter of 1914-15 I have been pressed from one side, now from the other, publicly to state our war aims, if possible with details. Every day they were demanded from me. To force me to speak an attempt was made to construct my official, but not our program of the war aims of individual parties as agreement. Against that I must again resolutely protest."

"On giving liberty for the free discussion of war aims I had it expressly declared that the Government could not and would not participate in the conflict of the different countries, probably as a sign of weakness on the part of Germany. Consequently, Germany is silent. Good results are being attained from the ruthless submarine warfare, as attested by the expressions of anxiety in the British press."

"I now repeat this protest in the most concise form. What I was ever able to say about our war aims I say here in the Reichstag publicly. They were general principles—they could not be more—but they were clear enough to each individual such as was attempted with other programs. These fundamental lines have been adhered to up to today. They found their solemn expression in the peace declaration jointly with our allies of December 12, 1918."

"The supposition which has recently arisen that some differences of opinion existed on the part of the commission, and our allies belongs to the realm of fable. I expressly affirm this now with certainty. I am at the same time also expressing the conviction that the leading statement of the powers which are our allies are with us."

"If the general situation forces me to reserve, as is the case now, I shall keep this reserve, and no pressure either from Herr Scheidemann or Herr Rosécké (Conservative interpellator) will force me from my path. I shall not allow myself to be led astray by utterances with which Scheidemann, at a time when drumfire sounds on the Aisne and at Arras, believed could spread among the people the possibility of a revolution. The German people will be with me in condemning such utterances and also Rosécké's attempt to represent me as being under the influence of the Social Democrats."

"I trust that the reserve which I must exercise—I would be unscrupulous on my part did I not exercise it—will find support from the majority of the Reichstag and also among the people."

"As regards our eastern neighbor, Russia, I have already recently spoken. It appears as if new Russia had declined for herself these violent plans of conquest. Whether Russia will or can act in the same sense as her allies I am unable to estimate. Doubtless England, with the assistance of her allies, is employing all her efforts to keep Russia harnessed to England's war chariot and to traverse Russian whens for speedy restoration of the world's peace."

"If, however, Russia wants to prevent further bloodshed and renounces all violent plans of conquest for herself, if she wishes to restore durable relations of peace and life side by side with us, then surely it is a matter of course that we, as we share this

wish, will not disturb the permanent relationship in the future and will not render its development impossible. It is our task, which, indeed, does not accord with the freedom of nations and would deposit in the Russian nation the germ of enmity. (Thunderous applause.)

"I doubt not that an agreement, aiming exclusively at a mutual understanding, could be attained, which excludes every thought of oppression and which would leave behind no sting and no discord."

SCHNEIDEMANN IN STIRRING SPEECH
Philipp Scheidemann, in introducing the Social Democratic interpellation, said:

"The party decision does not demand immediate peace, but action by the Socialists of all countries. We adhere to the same point of view as contained in the demand of August 4, the territorial integrity of Germany and her economic independence and development; but today we still refuse to oppress foreign peoples. On both sides the nations are being put off with the promise of an imminent final decision. It is our task, to expose this playing with the life of people and we cry to all governments, 'It is enough.'"

"The supporters of conquest shout for increase of power, increase of territory, money and raw material. That can only be wanted by a nationally organized gang of robbers." (This statement provoked a storm of indignation on the Right.) "The drawing of the Kaiser into this agitation has as a result that abroad the Kaiser is made responsible for Pan-German madness and the outbreak of war and that he is continually being incited."

"Peace by agreement would be good fortune for Europe. Ninety-nine per cent of all the peoples look with hope and longing to Stockholm. If France and Great Britain renounce annexation and Germany insists thereon, we shall have a revolution in the country."

There were prolonged shouts of indignation at this, and cries of "Shame!" "Stand firm!" The president called Herr Scheidemann to order, but Scheidemann continued:

"It has not gone so far as that yet; the enemy does not renounce annexation. A peace just to all parties should be concluded. I am firmly convinced that no peace can be concluded without an alteration of frontiers, and that must be arranged by mutual understanding. I am bitterly opposed to the slaughter of another million men simply because certain Germans desire peace that would follow conquests. Long live peace. Long live Europe."

BRITAIN EXPECTS ACTION BY GERMAN SOCIALISTS

LONDON, May 16.—Formal admission that Germany is angling officially for a separate peace with Russia was the main point in Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's Reichstag speech that struck the British press and public today. (Otherwise the address was regarded as a mere recapitulation of previous outlines of Germany's aims—but an outline which may possibly include the German Socialist's drastic action.)

There was no disputing the general recognition of the seriousness of the Russian situation here today. It was realized the Chancellor batted his book with very enticing words to the Russian Government, but the belief was expressed that despite disorganization in Petrograd at the present moment the differences in government there would be ironed out and the trickery of the German proposals be apparent to the new democracy.

England does not expect German Socialists supinely to take Hollweg's rebuff of their pleas. Interpreting the Chancellor's speech as a practical surrender to Junkerdom, British official and public attention was centered on the Socialist hint of a republic in the Central Empires.

The immediate effect of the Chancellor's sharp words, it was expected here, will be to add strength to the Ledebour-Haase anti-Government Socialist group and correspondingly to decrease the influence of the Scheidemann pro-peace, pro-Government Socialist group. Ledebour-Haase group is scarcely a month old. It was formed when Scheidemann centered all his attention on agitating the Stockholm Socialist peace conference and when rumors of government backing to that effect began circulating in Germany. Ledebour is a Socialist of the extreme Liebknecht type, and it is a coincidence that he represents Liebknecht's old district in the Reichstag.

Berlin dispatches, however, indicated that even Scheidemann with his pro-Government sympathies was greatly angered by the complete refusal of the Chancellor to grant any part of the Socialist request for clear definition of war aims. He apparently went just as far as Ledebour in warning the government of a popular uprising if Germany did not more clearly specify her war ideals.

Millukoff Out; Forced to Quit by Socialists

Continued from Page One
policy, and the Council's demand for his official head.

A. F. Kerensky, a Socialist, Minister of Justice, has been appointed Minister of War succeeding Guchkov.

M. Tereshchenko, Minister of Finance, has been named acting Foreign Minister.

The Executive Committee of the Duma has affirmed the refusal of the Government to proclaim as a fundamental condition of peace that Russia seek no more territory nor demand any indemnities. As a result of the Government's refusal, members of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies have refused to enter the Ministry.

These developments leave the Russian situation once again wide open. They came after many elements in Petrograd had hailed with relief the action of the council in voting for acceptance of the Duma Government's offer of a coalition of forces to restore government order. The terms of the council's acceptance were not made public, except it was hinted that it had demanded Paul N. Millukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, must not appear in the reorganized Cabinet. Millukoff's resignation, however, has failed to satisfy the council's demands.

From the Government's rejection of the proposal today it appears the council went much further than mere demand for Millukoff's head, and possibly insisted upon formal renunciation by the new coalition government of certain agreements with the Allies.

The Duma Government's rejection declared it was impossible to expect Russia to renounce the principles enunciated on April 9. The Government further insisted, the council was told, that it was necessary to confirm the unity of all forces on all Allied fronts and to wage an energetic struggle against internal anarchy.

DUMA COMMITTEE CONCURS
The Duma Ministry's refusal was concurred in by the Duma committee, it was later announced.

The principles enunciated on April 9 were in the form of a proclamation to the Russian people, signed by Prince Lvoff, president of the council. This statement declared Russia did not seek to "humiliate or subjugate" but did not specifically renounce claims to indemnity. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has heretofore strongly demanded a policy of "no annexations and no indemnities" and it is presumably this rock on which the two forces in the Russian situation have now split.

Coalition was decided upon by the executive committee of the workmen's and soldiers' council by a vote of 41 to 19, thus reversing the 22 to 23 vote by which the executive committee of that organization previously rejected such a proposition from the provisional leaders.

The meeting was a secret one. It was known, however, that the council was impelled to its resolution by the gravest reports of disintegration of Russian army. Speakers resounded the series of resignations of high army commanders, beginning with the Minister of War and including yesterday such well-known commanders as

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Generals Brusiloff and Gurko and detailed wholesale desertions of soldiers themselves. It was recognized that Russia's foremost bulwark was in the army, and the council decided at once to take forceful steps in checking such an alarming growth.

It was a foregone conclusion that the provisional Government would not raise any objections to the elimination of Millukoff from a coalition Ministry. He has lacked support from the army and workmen ever since his statement of war aims. He had begun under fire since the demand that he publish all "secret" treaties in existence between Russia and the Allies, and for his reported action in giving blanket endorsement to all contracts previously entered into with other nations by Czar Nicholas and the old regime.

Publicity for these treaties within two weeks was promised a group of soldiers' delegates from the front today in a speech by the soldiers and workmen's leader Seretell. He frankly expressed alarm at the lack of cohesiveness apparent in the army and urged his auditors to return and work for unity of action.

Seretell was later commissioned by his colleagues of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council to negotiate with Guchkov and urge him to return to his post as Minister of War. At the same time it was known that the resignations of a number of other high army commanders were impending.

WILSON THINKS RUSSIA WILL "FIND HERSELF"

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The news from Russia continues to be disquieting. Nevertheless it is understood that President Wilson believes that the nation soon will "find itself." And it is with this belief in mind that the new Russian commission leaves for Petrograd. Officials believe that the new Russian Government will eventually solve its most pressing troubles, and they also feel convinced that the German suggestion of a separate peace will be rejected.

Charles E. Russell Asked to Design CHICAGO, May 16.—On the ground that Charles Edward Russell, of New York, does not represent the majority opinion of the Socialist party, he has been asked to resign as a member of the American mission to Russia by the emergency committee of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, which is meeting here.

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URGES DICTATORSHIP ON FOOD SITUATION

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Captain J. C. Lucy, of New York, who organized the European Relief Commission, today urged the House Agriculture Committee to give automatic powers to President Wilson to control food during the war.

"If you give the power," he said, "it will not be necessary to use it."

Captain Lucy said the Belgian commission, because of its known authority to shut up food shops that did not obey its orders, had never had to exercise its power. Because of the highly efficient system of the

commission, he said, it had been able to pay \$150 a bushel for wheat, pay \$100 for the first step to obtain more food at lower prices. The committee is considering the Laver bill, making the President practically food dictator.

\$5000 Verdict for Husband's Death
READING, Pa., May 16.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Howard W. Bell against William R. Jacobs returned a verdict of \$5000 in favor of the plaintiff today. Mrs. Bell's husband was killed by the defendant's automobile.

RUSH Gasoline and oil — plus wear and tear—are the overhead expenses of the motor-driven delivery. Providing the first cost is right, the delivery truck that can be proved to stand up indefinitely with the least consumption of gas, oil and grease, is the only logical buy. The counterbalanced crankshaft of the RUSH motor annuls less between power impulses, eliminates vibration and practically wipes out distortion. The result is a light delivery truck with the smoothness, flexibility and fast acceleration of the high priced, multi-cylinder pleasure models. It is the only delivery truck with the counterbalanced crankshaft motor, electric starting and lighting, and shock absorbers as standard equipment. The RUSH is built in Philadelphia—a factory service station is always at your command. Demonstration on Request
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Business News from Brazil

Public Ledger Special Correspondent in Brazil Outlines Business Situation for American Exporters

Thursday's Public Ledger will contain a dispatch from F. M. Garcia, the Public Ledger's Special Correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, on the prospects for American exporters to Brazil.

Brazilian financiers and Government officials are preparing to co-operate with the United States Government in the utilization of Brazil as an agricultural base for the production of supplies needed by the European Governments.

The special facilities of the country, the measures adopted for the adjustment of the differences between American shippers and southern importers, and the inducements offered American capital, are all set forth in detail by Mr. Garcia.

This dispatch is of importance to every business man, and is in line with the Public Ledger's general practice of covering the news of the business world.

THURSDAY'S PUBLIC LEDGER

Note—Special dispatch from the Public Ledger correspondent in Argentina will be published on Saturday.

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